THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

A PLEA FOR HIGHER LIVING, WITH CHARITY AS THE BASIC THOUGHT.

A Timely Discourse by the Rev. John M. Scott, Pastor of the First Unitarian Society, Ithaca, N. Y.

Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, s not puffed up, doth not behave itself unprovoked, thinketh no evil.-I Cor. xili, 4, 5.

As the new year opens, our thoughts are particularly directed toward better living. and we are apt to recognize that charity is the keynote to our own and our neighbor's highest happiness.

Life evolves through fellowships. We see it coming up in groups. We are living today by the commingling of countless individuals in countless interchange of services. This is the richest fact, the deepest, tend-est fact of our human life. The glory of our life is, that in no one it liveth unto itself: but always are we living with | which is to actualize in the noblest men, in

and unto others. Living together is both the easiest and the hardest task we have. It results in our greatest shame and in our greatest children of men. It will help on those gengiory. It is as ignoble a thing as a bloody it is as holy a thing as the kiss of How we live together is the measthe worth and joy of life to us. old marriage phrase, we are living together for better or worse. The question of greatest importance, therefore, is: How can we live together for better, getting the most out of life for ourselves and for

The best answer to that question is nourish the heart upon that charity which

To do this we will be much helped by remembering that the human ideal always transcends the human actual. God has an ideal in all that he has made and is making. In the making of men he has in his infinitely beautiful mind an ideal of us all, and what that ideal is doth not yet appear. It is now but in the process of manifesting. To always remember this helps the heart deepen in that charity that thinketh no evil, helps us to approach a just judgment of our fellows. It helps us hold every one in a loving hope, without which we cannot help men become their

In the fact that creation is haunted and helped by an infinite ideal is rooted the the charity which thinketh no evil: that every man has an ideal of himself. That ideal is not always clearly recognized. The actual man often lives in denial of it strives against it. Yet no more can he free he ought to be than "the hand that pable of, and erst desired earnestly to do. He cannot escape it. In his nobler moods he does not wish to escape it. In his hours of shame he wishes to flee to it with averted, tear-filled eyes, burying his face in its robes of beauty as in childhood he hid his face in his mother's lap. We should always be striving, through the charity earthly actual of a man, as he is reported to us, into the sky of his own ideal.

in our thinkings the large, human ideal, as we have felt it in our own noblest moments, as we have seen it in the holiest of the race, as we have experienced it in the tenderest of those who love us.

A great deal of evil is in the world because we think meanly of each other. We are too ready to believe the worst about a think the worst about him rather than the best; too ready to misjudge, to misconstrue | ber. 1895. motives, to suspect unworthy purposes, to place the worst of two possible interpretations upon an act or series of acts. It is in he was here in July. This represents to this that the old proverb roots, that a lie him the accumulated century rides of five will travel a league while the truth is put- years, while Mrs. Rinehart's were all made

interpret the best always of our fellows, a He would indeed have a hard time of it. That atmosphere and substance in which | will undoubtedly be another world's record, its microbes germinate and flourish would as the greatest number ridden by any one be so insubstantial as to starve it, defeat it, kill it. In high and noble and kindly in Colorado was twenty. thoughts of humanity, slander can find no breath of life, and gossip is purified into that sympathetic interest we ought to have In each other, an interest in which there is the increase of good fellowship and mutual help. It is not harm to talk together although it has since been lowered. A peabout the strangers. What is human ought always to be fascinating. The most day being ridden in seven hours, forty-three helpful books are books of biography. Not harm, but help is in being in-

ng acout them. The nurt is when we tempt to ride for a record she could easily do it in a mean spirit, with a mean estimate of human nature. When we hold a large and noble ideal of man, when we feel that human nature is essentially dignified with unsearchable worth, then all our charity which thinketh no evil, and can therefore, with every enthusiasm of high endeavor, work for the actualizing of the splendid human ideal in each brother man.

No man can judge the actual save in ideal, in full sympathy with the actual, we distance on her wheel with a sack of presment. This is true in judging machinery, that which some think to be the most practical thing in the world. It is true in literature and art are but some imperfect | cents. There are 118 on the string, but it expression. The creative vision of love would take many, many times the intrinsic ures of the earth, as an artist sees the possible awakening of his dream in the hard and resisting marble; it sees the good to be accomplished so clearly, so tenderly, so Will Not Lay Up Money for the hopefully, that the evil does not count, In love's thought the evil's weight is like the | Philadelphia Times. grievious afflictions of this world which Paul saw set over against the weight of glory they were working out, which glory made them light, made them not worth the

The misunderstandings in the world are pathetic, full of heart-break and wastehow many friendships are sadly severed through sheer misunderstanding, when all ance for Women." and made her point might be easily set right but for false pride, haughty spirits and supersensitive feelings. which will neither seek nor grant explana- devised, and the only one that can guarantion. The misjudgments in the world are wicked, cruel, full of the sin that defiles. that destroys. Jesus so felt it that He said.

"Judge not that ye be not judged." It is an inexorable fact that the most of our life consists in the necessity of thinking of others, of measuring them, of judging them, of forming and holding opin- went about the city and canvassed. The lons of them, which opinions determine our | outside partner met with discouragements attitude toward them, our giving or getting good from them, our working together with several months, they were obliged to conthem for the enriching or the impoverish- fess that they had made a mistake. ing of life. Because we do not hold each other in a just estimate we inflict wrong most married women had an insuperable and we suffer wrong, we inflict loss and we

and insure immunity to our fellow-beings through the charity that thinketh no evil. When we love men we will wish them good so earnestly that God's creative passion will lie discovered in our own bosoms, and prevent our belief in evil as a final reality. Through the evil report we will listen on into the good report. Through the actual humanity that hurts, we will look on unto taken up newspaper work, much to my adseeing the ideal humanity revealing in all

the creation. We will have the blessed optimism of Jesus which blesses both him that holds it and him toward whom it is held. We will, with Jesus, so earnestly believe that human nature is essentially di- SOME COMMENTS ON THE EMPLOYvine, that we will refuse to accept the worst we see as the measure of all there is, any more than an experienced botanist will accept the slime at the pond's bottom as the measure of all the pond contains. He will await the coming of the lily, which is the slime transformed, and walking in gracious white with its Redeemer, the dear

Lord Sun. Because we must live with one another in this world we must, in order to live the highest, to achieve the greatest good together, live daily, as the breath of our life, in the charity that thinketh no evil. Without this charity living together is apt to be a wearying worry, an embittering experience, a failure in achieving a good and helpful life. With it, living together is a re- | clerks." newing joy, an experience sweetening ever into diviner fellowships and making the passing years achieve the giving of much

good, the getting of much good. The charity that thinketh no evil will help us to listen to and about men, so to think with and about them, so to speak to and about them, so to act toward and with them as to help on that great ideal work the noblest human institutions, in the noblest race which God, through us, unto some dear awakening, is dreaming of his tle, mighty inward powers which in noiseless battles are winning victories for ourselves and our fellows, which are a very grace, mercy and peace as from the gracious lips of the Christ himself.

These bloodless wars that bring not pain; These priceless victories of peace, Where Pride is slain, where Self is slain, Where Patience hath her victories; Where, when at last the gates are down, You have not burned but built a town. (Copyright, 1897, by Newspaper Sermon Association, Boston.)

The Song.

Sing not of memory-the far away-The backward shadow cast by yesterday, Which, though its shape some softening lines Points but the highway of regret and gloom, Nay, of the morrow let thy singing be, When on the threshold we may stand and see The future, promising and lovely still, Waiting to yield its blessings to "I Will." -Washingon Star.

HER CENTURY RUNS. Mrs. Rinehart Rode 24 in 25 Days, and Has 116 to Her Credit.

A year ago it was announced that a century had been ridden by a woman who had learned to ride a wheel but three months other fact necessary to our attainment of before. A week or two later she rode another century, and all Colorado looked on with wonder. The rider was Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, wife of the well-known photographer. During the early spring she rode very little, but later on it was found that she was doing considerable riding on the road. In July Mrs. Rinehart created a senhimself from an ideal of goodness which sation by riding ten centuries in ten days. About this time Secretary Fairchild, of the Century Road Club of America, arrounded Peter's dome" could free itself rived in Denver. Mrs. Rinehart met him from God. It is that ideal which holds men and admired his string of century bars, back from a baseness they were erst cawhether she could ever approach such a number. Fairchild did not think that she could, as she then had but thirty-six bars. She then and there made a secret resolve to bring her list of centuries to the one hundred mark before the end of the season. From this time on nothing was known of her riding except that she was frequently seen riding at a fast pace on the road. During this time she made her most wonderful rides, and yet no mention was made that thinketh no evil, to lift above the of any, with one exception, a fast double centary, which in some way leaked out. During September, October, November and December she made a number of meritor-In order to wisely think of men, to help- ious rides, riding twenty-three centuries, fully live with them, we need ever to hold | the greatest number of any one month, in

In October, Mrs. Rinehart set out to ride thirty centuries in thirty days. She had ridden but twelve when the heavy storm that preceded Thanksgiving day came up and upset her plans. As soon as the roads were in passable condition she began again. on Oct. 31, and rode twenty centuries in twenty days, when another storm compelled her to desist. Notwithstanding, she of the firm's money each week as the twenrode twenty-four centuries in twenty-five man rather than the best; too ready to days in November. Her total list of bars is 118, 116 of which were made this year. the other two being ridden in Decem-

There is but one larger list in the country, that of Secretary Fairchild, who within thirteen months. Her total mileage If we were ready to believe and think and exceeded by but two riders in the country, the best mark then being but 21,000. year that will probably be exceiled. Mrs. Rinehart's 116 centuries in twelve months person in 1895 was ninety-two, while the greatest number to the credit of any rider

On three different occasions Mrs. Rinehart rode double centuries, that is, 200 miles in one day. They were ridden July 22, Aug. 7 and Sept. 27. On this last ride Mrs. Rinehart covered the distance in sixteen hours and eighteen minutes, a State record that was allowed by the Century Road Club. Mrs. Rinehart ever rode a century was made on this ride, her second century that minutes, the last twenty miles being ridden in an even hour. Mrs. Rinehart has never ed in our fellows, in talk- friends are confident that should she atreach the State century record mark. Mrs. Rinehart first began riding in September, 1895, when she rode a drop-frame. During the cycle show here in February wheel, but having become attached to the bearings and gear of her wheel, she sim-

is geared to seventy-two. On her century rides Mrs. Rinehart stops often at various houses along the route between Wolhurst and Patteville. On the the light of the ideal. In the light of the Claus Up to Date" by covering this entire ents, which she distributed all along the route to the children in the various houses where she had been entertained. She has a string of century bars over a yard in length, representing her work for the past year. It is of 14-karat gold, and each little bar costs, at a Chicago jewelry shop, 50 value of this chain, which represents an expenditure of \$59, to purchase it.

ply had them changed to a diamond frame.

The wheel she rides weighs twenty-three

pounds, has a twenty-two inch frame and

WOMEN WON'T INSURE.

Second Wife.

Mrs. S. Gurney Lapham, of Syracuse, may be credited with the best of intentions in advising women to go into life insurance as a business, but she evidently overlooks the fact that it has been tried with un-

satisfactiory results. Mrs. Lapham said at a meeting of the Emma Willard Alumnae Association the other day that it was a good business for women. She read a paper on "Life Insurneatly-on paper. She said that the best informed woman finds life insurance the safest and most profitable investment yet tee its future value.

This struck other women, but, unfortunately, women do not care to insure their lives. Two energetic women embarked in the insurance business here about a year ago. They rented and furnished a handsome office, and were prepared to do any business in the insurance way that might come. One partner stayed in the office to receive money and visitors, while the other | too, didn't you?" everywhere and the inside woman had nothing to do. So. after keeping it up for The many objections of women to life in

surance surprised them. They found that objection to insuring their lives, because they feared that a "second wife" would reap the benefit. Single women said that We can escape much of this loss ourselves | they had no one to give money to, and they wanted all that they had, anyhow, without spending it in life insurance. There seemed be nothing in life insurance for women. judging by the experience of these two women who tried to establish themselves in

'Don't talk to me about women insur ing," remarked one of them. "Wome won't have it. They cannot see it, and no one can make them see it. I have given up the insurance line altogether, and have

GOSSIP THE TOWN

MENT OF WOMEN IN STORES.

Needy Girls Kept from Positions-The Time Superintendent of Police Colbert Climbed a Telegraph Pole.

"Why is it, I wonder, that I cannot find employment?" asked a bright young woman the other day of a friend whom she met in the lobby of the Public Library. "I have tried at all the down-town stores, but cannot get in even at the ridiculously low wages they pay to their cheapest

"I have often thought of that subject," responded the other, a well-to-do-looking young matron. "I have come to the conclusion that there are too many girls working in the stores who ought to be at home helping their mothers or studying, either in school or at home, to fit themselves for the positions in society their stations in life entitle them to. Take from behind the counters of the retail stores the girls who not only do not need the work, but who are really doing themselves an unjustifiable injustice by working, and there will be plenty of positions open to the needy girls, and at good wages, too.

"The great trouble is that too many girls whose parents ought to have them in school or at least almost anywhere but in the store, seek employment, and there are several reasons why girls of this class are most frequently engaged. They do not need the money to pay board or help support a family, and, in many instances, do not even need it to buy their own clothes. Too often pin money is all this class of girls want, and as this does not require a large sum the amount of wages is no great object. Two or three dollars a week will suffice. Girls of this class, can, of course, make much better appearance than the daughters of widows or girls whose only source of securing clothing is through their own exertions. They come to the employer dressed well, even fashionably, and, of course, are more desirable in some respects than a poorly dressed girl. Then this class of girls can mention the names of people whose recommendations will go further when it comes to references than can be shown by less-favored young

"When it comes to the value of the services rendered it is probably true that girls who work because they have to give better satisfaction. They are less independent and have more at stake. The girl who works for pin money looks upon the position as of no great consequence. She realizes that she is getting only a pittance in pay, and sees to it that the services rendered are in keeping with the wages. On the other hand, the poor girl realizes that she must keep her place at all hazards. She takes an interest in the work, and, instead of trying to dodge work, is always seking to do something and trying to make herself more valuable in the eyes of her

"But, alas, too few employers recognize this fact. A girl salesman, in his estimation, means one person on the pay roll, and not much more. There are so many of them in a large store that the employer has little opportunity of knowing their relative value. He knows, for instance, that it is customary for the foreman of the silk department to have twenty assistants, and if he sees twenty pretty and welldressed young women there and no more than that number of names on the pay roll he is satisfied. He might even be made to understand that fifteen girls, well selected, would do the same work just as well, and perhaps better; but if he has got this far along he also probably understands that the fifteen would command about as much ty, and he feels that twenty gives the place a better appearance than fifteen, and

then, too, he may be happy in the belief that he is doing a philanthropic act in not cutting down the force. "I think the fact that so many girls are working who ought to be at home has much to do with the general complaint that women are paid less than men for the same work. This is a fact, without doubt. I know of instances where women and men work side by side at the same cailing, and the work of the women is equally as valuable to the employer as that of the men, and yet they receive only about one-half as much pay for it, and more often less than one-half. I would like to see some reformer who would offer a plan to keep the women at home, where they belong. Those women and girls who are not dependent upon their own efforts would become better members of society would better their chances for marriage and that in their own station of life, and would become better equipped for raising and properly educating their own children. And the same benefits would come to the women who still found it necessary to work for wages. By removing that most unhappy competition better wages could be de manded, and with better wages they could buy more of the comforts and enjoyments of life and could better their own social

Superintendent of Police Thomas F. Colbert was not always at the head of that department. He worked from the ranks up and has seen and experienced the hardships as well as the pleasures which come to the city police. He loves on rare occasions to talk of his experience. He was on decided to ride a diamond-framed the force under Irvin Robbins when the latter was superintendent. Colbert was a sergeant-at-arms at the last Democratic national convention, and it happened that he and Robbins roomed together during several days' stay in Chicago. One night late they were smoking a cigar after a very arduous day's work, and Colbert got

to thinking of the old days. "Do you remember, general," he said, "the time you made me climb a telegraph pole? It was late one night. You stayed late at the office and requested me to remain. I did not know what was wanted when you ordered me to 'Come on' in the usual severe tone you always used in addressing young men on matters of business. I went with you until we reached the corner of Kentucky avenue and Washington street. There I noticed you glance up at a window on Kentucky avenue. Across the avenue I followed you. We paused under the window and at the foot of a telephone pole. 'Up the pole,' you ordered, 'and see

what is in that room. "Somehow you got it into your head that something was wrong up there. I never had the nerve to ask you what it was, but I suppose it was something. "I did not know what to do at such an order. I did not really believe I could climb the pole, and I thought you might be jesting. I soon made up my mind what to do.

"'Do you intend to obey me, sir?" "I climbed the pole, and when I came down I reported that I had seen in the room a pale, sick child lying in a poor straw bed. with a haggard-face woman bendnig over it and giving it medicine. You never said a word, but with a grunt turned and walked away. I followed you to the corner, and you ordered me to my work and I went home. Do you remember the case general?" asked Colbert, as he finished relating the circumstance. "Yes, I remember it," assented the general with a chuckle. "And you obeyed me,

however, when you thundered:

"Have a War Cry, sir?" asked the Salvation Army girl as she pushed her way through the crowd at Washington and Del-

She addressed a young fellow in a new

suit of hand-me-downs, who looked as i the streets of the city were strange to "Wall, by jing!" he exclaimed. "I knowed they was a war in Cuby, but how in the dickens they got enough news out of i too fill a big paper like that, jest gits me and General Weyler a suppressin' of the

Five minutes later he was telling his troubles to a policeman. A novel election bet will be paid soon everything works out as is expected. Her man White wagered John Navin that Mc-Kinley would be elected, the forfelt being

a 'possum supper for twenty-five persons.

Bargain Clearance Sale.

goods from one season to the next.

January Sale of Muslin Underwear, Muslins and Linens, Cloaks, Blankets, Underwear, Gloves,

New Idea Patterns, 1c To close out our stock of these Paper Patterns, we offer you choice of the entire lot (over 2,000), at 1c.

CALICO REDUCTIONS

black figures, 20-yard limit. cy Prints; best grade of goods.

MUSLIN REDUCTIONS

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, worth 4c a BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 30

YARDS FOR 81. Yard-wide regular 64c Unbleached Sheet-

Choice of all our best Bleached Muslins, Hill's, Fruit of the Loom, Masonville and

			0		
Width.	Style.		ormer rice.	Sale	
8-4	Unbleached		14c	12	
9-4	Unbleached			14	
10-4	Unbleached		18c	A 160	
9-4	Bleached			16	
ity, R	90 inches (fue ady-made, worth 50c.	ill 9-4 size Hemmed,		Qual	

Ready-made 45 by 36-inch Pillow Cases, worth 10c.

BARGAIN REDUCTION PRICE, \$1.

LACE CURTAIN SPECIALS

on sale at, a pair...... 59c 100 pairs of regular \$1 Lace Curtains on sale at 750 \$1.50 Lace Curtains, 31/2 yards long; \$2.50, \$2.98 to \$5 a pair.

Curtains from \$1.50 up during this sale. 7-foot Felt Window Shades and Fix-100 dozen fine Oil Holland Finen Window Shades-7 feet long-nice fringe, all colors;

10 dozen. Full-sized White Cotton-10 dozen Heavy Cretonne Corded, White Cotton-filled \$1.50 Comforts; sale White and Gray Cotton Blankets, per

All-wool, Gray, full 10-4 size \$2.50 Blank-SALE PRICE, PER PAIR, \$1.50. Regular \$5 Sanitary Gray 11-1 Blankets; per pair\$3.5

15 pairs, full 10-4 size, and worth \$2.98 a

The Star Store

GREAT LINEN SALE

Unbleached Cotton Crash, the 5c quality-10-yard limit-salep rice...... 2160 Best Bleached Cotton Crashes; bargain sale price 31/20 All-linen regular 7c Bleached Crash Toweling: sale price..... All-linen regular 10c Checked Glass Toweling; sale at 6% 20-inch regular 121/2c all-linen Barnsley Crash Toweling, at..... Genuine Russian Imported Pure Flax

121/20 Crashes at SPECIAL TOWEL VALUES

19 by 35 inch Bleached Cotton Huck Towels; worth 8c, at..... 20 by 42 inch Heavy Bleached Cotton Huck Toweling; sale at 100 dozen of All-linen Huck Toweling, regular 121/2c and 15c values; on sale at 100 0 dozen Heavy, Pure Linen Damask

Towels-17 by 38 inches in size-worth 10 dozen Fine All-linen Huck Towels-22 by 42 inches; were 19c; slightly soiled; to be closed out at 140 20 dozen Fine Damask and Huck Towels-26 by 44 inches in size-all linen-25c to 35c grades; soiled on edges; closing price 17c

TABLE DAMASK SPECIALS 50-inch Turkey Red Damask, the 19c grade; on sale at121/2c 58-inch Turkey Red, Fast Color Damask, Crepe Patterns, 25c grades, at... 19c

Best 50c Red Damask at...... 38c 6-inch All-linen regular 35c Cream Table Damask at 25e 0c Pure Linen, Silver Bleached Table pieces of fine All-linen Cream and Bleached White regular 75c Table

The Greatest SHOE SALE

EVER CONDUCTED IN THE CITY-GOOD RELIABLE SHOES AT BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICES.

LADIES' VICI KID SHOES, \$1.67. Fine stock, Button and Lace, Flexible and Extension Soles, perfect fitting; this season's newest and best \$2.50 Shoe. Sale price

LADIES' \$2 SHOES AT \$1.37. All the newest toes. A Shoe that gave good and satisfactory wear at \$2 is bound to be a stunning bargain at \$1.37.

REGULAR \$1.50 SHOES AT \$1.19. Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes in all sizes-will prove satisfactory in service. LADIES' \$1.39 SHOES AT 89C.

How's that for a clearance price?--700 pairs on sale Monday morning. Ends of a great number of lines that are to be closed out. All sizes.

BABIES' 50C SHOES AT 17C. Fine Dongola Button; very Flexible Soles

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, 67C. Spring Heel, Grain, Button; worth 99c. LADIES' 30C RUBBERS AT 16C.

All shape Toes; all sizes. LADIES' 25C OVERGAITERS, 14C. 7-button Black Kersey Cloth. LADIES' 50C HOUSE SLIPPERS, 36C.

The Star Store

Warm lined, leather soles.

Three squares west of Illinois St.

A KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC.

Argument That It Is a Necessary Part of Modern Education.

Carrie B. Adams, in Inland Educator. The drum was to the Indian brave all instruments in one: the flute was called an instrument of love: the lyre represents the dawning of musical intelligence of the higher type, and includes rhythm and melody. The Egyptians and Assyrians necessary to represent the growth of used to have large companies of players- musical ideas from the time of St. Sylveseven as high as six hundred-and the harp | ter to that of Guido, a monk of the eleventh was their favorite instrument. (It is recorded that they liked very high notes, and | them into England. King Alfred, himself. employed many women and children to sing, who pinched their throats in order to give the high notes with a proper degree of shrillness.) Many illustrations of the devotion of the Greeks to music and poetry might be given. Pythagoras held that the sense of hearing exerted more influence over the heart than any other, and should be used to convey beautiful impressions to the soul, through music. Plato taught that gymnastics for the body and music for the mind, to develop symmetry and grace, were the only essential things in education. (Reflection will show that of late years much stress has been laid upon the teaching of these two subjects. It is that the Greek idea of education is coming to be of

It is said that singing began in a warwhoop, given at intervals by the Samoans, as they played their flutes. Certain it is, that the scale developed slowly, and a fivenote scale was no novelty to the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hindus, Greeks and Chineseto-day, and belonging still to the pipe stage of musical development. The new music of the world was born of sorrow and fear, in the seclusion of the catacombs at dead of night. The early Christians dared not sing, but unconsciously their responsive reading became responsive intoning, and at times their fervor was so great that the preacher would be interrupted with a "hozanna," half-spoken, half sung. During the second century they worshipped more openly, and the need of song was so great that choirs were organized, and singing schools conducted, St. Ambrose and Pope Gregory did much for the development of music and signs, but after the latter's death, nothing was done until the time of Charlemagne. Music schools were then established where two points of interest seem worthy of note: Clergymen were required to study music; and any boy too poor to pay for instruction was to be taught free of charge. The teachers, as well as pupils, were to have in mind the development of a "round, crisp, healthy voice," and every child was required to study the difficult and indefinite musical notation of that day. Through the constant efforts and supervision of Charlemagne, then, Pope Gregory's music bound the whole of civilized Europe together by the time of his death, and the question, "Is music a necessity?" would have been unanimously answered in the afman needed then he certainly needs now, and since so much was acquired because of the innate love and longing for it under most unfavorable conditions, it is not surprising that when once the door was pened, musical progress kept pace with that in every other line. Music, as we know it, belongs to the Christian era, and practically to the last four centuries. It is that one of the fine arts that especially corresponds to the needs of emotional expression as developed by Christianity, Melody has existed for thousands of years

Cloak Bargain Clearance

Misses' Ulsters, large Military Capes; all sizes-\$2, \$3 and \$4 grades. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 98C. Children's Eiderdown Cloaks; all sizes; Braid-trimmed Collars. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 49C.

Ladies' Wool Chevlot Capes, Double Capes; Braid and Jet Trimmings; 30 inches long; full sweep; were \$5. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1.98. A lot of Ladies' Jackets-"has been'

price, \$2.50 to \$3. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 98C. A lot of the newest styles in Ladles Black Beaver Jackets, Silk Linings; price

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, \$3.50. CHOICE OF ANY LADIES' JACKET

In our store-very finest Beavers, Astrakhans, Boucles; all styles; all colors. Prices were \$15, \$18 and \$20. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, \$7.50. FEATHER BOAS.

To close them out-regular 50c to 68c grades-14 yards long. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 25C. Black Coney Fur Capes; Black Satin Lining; 24 inches long; value, \$5. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1.98. Ladies' regular \$12 Black Astrakhan Jacket, heavy Satin Lining. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, \$6.50.

Ladies' Calico Wrappers Lined; all sizes; good styles; prices were

Shawls and Fascinators 25c Black Chenille Fascinators at 5c

33c Wool, Knit Fascinators at......10c 50c and 69c 1ce Wool Shawls reduced to .. 35c Breakfast Shawls, were 25c; to close out. 4c Damask, full 2 yards wide, at...... 490

CORSET BARGAINS To close out ends of lines of regular \$1 and \$1.25 Corsets; best makes; Schilling's Model Form, Dr. Strong, H. & H., Thicora,

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 50C.

Telling reduction in prices of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR Men's Fleece-Lined 250

Not the Fleeced Goods, but the regular 50c Heavy Gray Fleece-lined-only Shirts-Drawers are all sold. Men's Wool Fleece-

The grade that has been selling at 75c; all sizes, Shirts and Drawers. Ladies' 25c Fleeced Underwear

Ribbed Vests and Pants-Derby Ribbed, Satin Ribbon Trimming. Great value. Ladies' 50c Union 33C

Fleeced, Ribbed, Gray or White. A bar-Infants' Merino Undervests.....

Heavy Winter Weight; regular 10c grade. Children's Fleeced 250 White and Gray Ribbed-the 38c grade.

Great Hosiery Values Ladies' 19c Wool Cashmere Hose 121/2c Ladies' 25c Gray Cashmere Heavy

Hose 17c Ladies' 25c Fleece-lined Hermsdorf Dye, all Black, or White Foot Hose Infants' All-wool Cashmere Hose

The Star Stone 194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST

Three squares west of Illinois St.

DRESS GOODS SLAUGHTER

19c Double Width, Fancy Figured Changeable Brocades. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 10C. Double width usual 10c Plaids on sale

now pt 5c. 25c All-wool Novelty Cloth, overlap Muhair a aids and new, neat Plaid effects. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 19C.

Regular 39c and 50c Novelty all-wool Cloths; fine styles.

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 25C. Imported 50c Novelties now.....39c Imported 75c and 89c Novelties at.........49c Finest imported \$1 to \$1.50 Novelties at ... 75c

50-inch All-wool Black Boucle Dress Goods-a \$1 grade. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 49C.

A new lot of regular 19c Silk-effect Regular 25c Plaids reduced to...... 19c \$1.50 Black Diagonal Beaver Cloaking. 50 inches wide, at..... 50c

Lining: worth 7c, at 4c 40 pieces of regular 121/2c, yard-wide, Fast Black Rustle Lining.

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, SC. 20 pieces of regular 19c Extra Quality, Fast Black, Double Face Silesia.

Muslin Underwear Sale

CORSET COVERS-Made of Lonsdale Cambric, trimmed with Lace and Embroidery; regular 38c, 50c and 75c grade; Monday250

size; trimmed with tucks and Lace edged; Monday140 DRAWERS-A lot of regular 35c and 50c

grades; Fine Muslin; Embroidery

50c; Monday250 LONG CHEMISE-Extra length-Muslin and Cambrics; Yoke of Embroidery; wide gathered Flounce, with Embroidery and Lace edges on bottom: \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades; Monday......

width and full length; wide Embroidery Ruffle: special value at......49c SKIRTS-An extra fine quality of Musn: best make; generous width; Knee Flounce of Embroidery; elegant;

tion and Tucks; special good value at .. 49c GOWNS-Made of fine Lonsdale Cambric: Handsome Lace Yoke; the \$1.19

The Star Stone Three squares west of Illinois St.

ern. Music has always been regarded as of others; whatsoever helps him to realize that he is a part of one great whole; whatsoever refines and uplifts him-take hold element of culture; how important, we on these things. Whatsoever can do all may not know, because of its subtle, far- these things is a necessity-nay, the right

What Girls Are Doing.

Harper's Bazar. Country girls, who certainly have the art of getting up picnics, may have plenty of them in summer, and, for all we know, in winter also, but we are not positive whether they have ever had yet what our New York girls are calling a "winter pic-It is a great mistake to think that New York girls are formal, and above dowhich may be by some considered "not as other people do." For real fun and innocent pleasure they are always ready to try anything new and are not afraid of public opinion. A "winter picnic," as it reads

one given shortly here in town, and those who have been asked are in eager anticipation of the result. All the girls are asked to bring some sort of food or refreshment, and the one that is at the head of it has arranged the details so systematically that there will be no possibility of two girls bringing the same thing. There is every prospect of good supper. One girl will bring sandwiches, another cake, another tea and sugar, another fried oysters, another chicken or lobster salad, etc., etc., just as they do at a picnic in the country. The hampers will be taken into the dining room and unpacked there. No servants allowed until after the meal is over, and then they

filled baskets. All superfluous sofas, tables, and divanlamps and chairs, will be taken out of the drawing room and dining room, leaving only what is necessary. Kitchen tables are to be used, and evergreen trees have been ordered from the florist to put about the room to give it a more rustic appearance. The men have not been mentioned yet, but of course plenty of them have been asked to come, and, not being as sallguine as the girls, they are wondering whether it will be a success or a bore. One young man is very much exercised as to whether the fellows will be allowed to smoke or not. They always do at picnics Of course there will be the inevitable Virginia reel, and there is some talk of an impromptu vaudeville performance, 80 much the fashion now. Some of the girls

Married by Mr. Beecher.

county remember the eventful visit of the

reaching effects. The Jewish people re-garded music as the divine link between him who withholds! of every child in the land, and wee be to

conveys nothing to the mind; but wait until you hear what it is, and then the fun of it all may be appreciated. There is to be

will come in to clear away the "debris. Half the fun of a picnic is the setting of the table and the unpacking of the well-

have prepared choruses to sing, and there will perhaps be a little mandolin or banjo playing.

Frankfort (Ind.) News. But few of the old residents of Clinton

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the year 1839. before he had reached the pinnacle of his fame, and before his great anti-slavery declaration had made him a national figure. He was then but twenty-five years of age and had just finished the first two years of his career as a minister of the gospel in the little village of Lawrenceburg, and was enjoying a vacation before entering upon the duties of his new charge in Indianapolis. He stopped in the eastern portion of the county for several days, and was most hospitably received by the citizens. spending the majority of his time in huntng the game which was then so plentiful in Indiana. On the seventh day of May 1839, before ending his visit, he performed the wedding ceremony, near Michigantown, of N. N. John, of Dearborn county and Hannah A. Johnson, of this county The record of his certificate filed on that ecasion is on record in the county clerk's office in the first marriage license record ever kept in this county. It is a little book in India. Egypt. Persia, and especially in or mental concentration; whatsoever by twelve inch creece, but harmony, counterpoint, ferm, teaches him self-restraint; whatsoever as a most value the intellectual side of the art) are mod-makes him more considerate of the rights of the county. about an inch thick and eight inches wide by twelve inches long, which is cherishe as a most valued relic of the early histori

Of all WINTER GOODS. The stocks must be cleaned up, as we never carry

Etc., at Bargain Prices.

We are now Agents for McCALL'S BAZAAR PATTERNS-They are the best made. All Patterns 10c and 15c.

100 pairs genuine Turkey Red Prints, neat BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 21-20 100 pairs of genuine Indigo Blue and Fan-BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 4C.

SALE PRICE, 22 YARDS FOR \$1. Yard-wide Soft Finished Bleached Mus-BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 50

10C GRADES; SALE PRICE, 7C.

Bargains in Best Sheetings

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 37C. BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 71-2C.

BED SPREADS REDUCED 100 Genuine Imported Marseilles Spreads, full 11-4 size—worth \$1.75 to \$2.58—slightly

100 pairs of regular 75c Lace Curtains

100 pairs of Fish Net Pattern, regular sale price, per pair.....\$1.00 Bargains in Lace Curtains at \$1.50, \$1.98 Curtain Poles and Fixtures free with

BARGAIN CLEARANCE SALE, 29C. BLANKETS and COMFORTS

filled Comforts, at...... 750 price\$1.00 pair 25c

CANTON FLANNEL, 2 1-2C A YARD. ALL WOOL SCARLET BLANKETS

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, PAIR,

194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST

Three squares west of Illinois St. For several days now Navin has been skirmishnig about for 'possums with which to provide the supper. All the marketers and hucksters who could be found were enjoined to bring in all the 'possums that could be found. So far five have been secured, and they are now quartered in the court back of Magistrate Lockman's office, where they are daily stuffed with fricasseed liver, persimmon dressing and other delicacies which are customary in the cuisine of well-bred possums. The feast is now only waiting the capture of five or six more persimmon eaters. Next Saturday night will probably be the happy time.

and then a party of twenty-five congenial friends will sit down to a spread in the rooms back of Magistrate Bockman's office.

Etiquette of Elevators. Philadelphia Times. Few points of etiquette are more discussed and it is doubtful if there is one harder to decide than the question as to whether a man should take off his hat in an elevator when ladies are in it. This was very much discussed and bets made in a leading hotel, and it was referred to the society editor of the Times, who held that a gentleman is not under any requirement to take off his hat when riding with a lady in an elevator unless he knows the lady and has had his hat off before entering the elevator. Yet there are circumstances which make it perplexing to know how to act. In a large establishment the president was going up in the elevator with his wife. The janitor got in and took off his hat. Some days afterwards, during the holidays, the president was going down, and the janitor got in with his wife. There was, of course, nothing for the president to do but remove his hat. If a man goes into the elevator of one large dry goods store he will find all the men hatless, even if it is a dressmaker's assistant who gets in. In another large dry goods store he will not see one man take off his hat in the elevator. Mr. Broker will come down the elevator of the Bullitt or Drexel building, crowded with girls and women, with his hat on, and remove it the moment he strikes the elevator at his apartment hotel. Custom has a great deal to with the matter, and the practice of taking off the hat in elevators is not at all uniform in the leading hotels. It is an interesting fact that few of the proprietors of large establishments or of hotels ever remove their hats in elevators. Indeed, no man with a proper idea of polite requirements feels called upon to do it. It is a nuisance and meaningless as an act of courtesy, and as elevators are draughty it is responsible for

many a useless cold. With His Head Cut Off.

St. Louis Republic. Dr. Loye, the French physician, who has greatly interested himself in the question: What passes in the head of a decapitated human being?" relates the following remarkable story, which he says was taken from the archives of the Vienna courts: It was in the year-that Shanenburg, a well-known bandit, and four of his assoclates were caught and condemned to death. They were already on their knees ready to pay the penalty of their bloody deeds by submitting to the awful fate of decapitation when Shanenburg addressed the judge, asking that his four companions might be pardoned on certain conditions. asked the bandit chief, "I am beheaded, I get up and walk to the first of my comrades will you pardon him?" judge thought that he was pretty safe in omplying with the request. inued Shanenburg. "if I walk to the secend, the third and the fourth, will you pardon them also?" The judge replied that such a miraculous feat could be perormed he would obtain pardon for the ther three also. The chief was now satisfied, and, bendng his head he received the fata! blow. nstantly the head rolled down in the

ody walked around until it passed the first,

he second, the third and the fourth con-demned bandit, when it fell down and be-

firmative a thousand years ago. nd, but to the surprise and horror of all esent, the headless trunk arose and alked alone. Aimlessly, it appeared, the

an elevating exercise of the feelings, intellect, and imagination, and an important

man and his Maker-and who will say otherwise? From a single tone, with no means of representing it, to a scale of eight tones, with an eleven-line staff, things and signs developed side by side. First one line, then three, then four, then eight, then the spaces between the lines, and finally eleven lines with the intervening spaces were Music charts were used by Roman musicians, who introduced was deeply interested in music, and founded a professorship at Oxford. The minstrels were received with much distrust after the first crusade, because they did not sing hymns, but they continued to sing from pure love of singing until in the course of years they were looked upon as the most important of all the rovers that traveled the roads of the country in great crowds. It is to the minstrels that we owe the disemination of the songs of that day among the people, and also the introduction of the violin. Did they know aught of the theory of music as it then was? Not they! Their mission was to sing, was it not? A prece-

happy, cheerful spirit witen occasion de-The troubadours of southern France sentiment embodying Christian chivalry that gave them a powerful influence. And right here, do you notice that the history of the civilized world may be clearly read in the development of music? Sculpture came to its perfection 500 B. C. or thereabouts; architecture about 1200 to 1300 A. D. the latter people using the five-note scale | and even poetry is said to have reached a point of perfection in Shakspeare's productions not likely to be surpassed. But

music, like civilization, has been continual-

ly progressive.

dent of such ancient origin deserves our

careful consideration and respect. While

we may not be able to pay our taxes with

a song at the city gates, as did the min-

strels, yet we may emulate their example

by singing the songs of the people in a

Certainly there has existed a universal need for music, developing strength with years, until its language and influence is not only known and felt in every clime but highly appreciated as well. It is not an art whose best gifts are reserved for the more fortunate in life, but all may enjoy its beautiful pictures and sweet, ennobling influence. The most ignorant child feels the beauty of a simple melody-and what more can the inspiring strains of a grand oratorio do for him who is able to understand it, as the child understands the simple melody? The general content of music is emotion. Matthews says, and its remarkable power lies in the sense of hearing to which it appeals and to the element of time. There is great power for good in instrumental music alone, but more people know and feel the full power of music only when they, too, have some small part in making it-and as more people are able to sing than to play on an instrument, it i vocal music that we have to deal with in public school work. The question is not as to the necessity of music as a means of developing the child's mind at this time. but as to the ability of teachers to present the subject in such a way that it may fill its rightful place in the child's education. Ignorance of the subject will cease to b an excuse for its absence from the daily programme in the schoolroom smaller towns, just as it has in the larger ones, and a teacher whose training and experience as a teacher cannot be used in presenting music to her pupils will be relegated to that past where the A. B. C.'s and "Do-we-go-up?-We-do-go-up!" are buried. (Beautiful past! so full of the things we can do without, and so beautiful because of its fullness.) Whatsoever gives a child self-control

whatsoever gives him the power to think-

BLACK GOODS BARGAINS, 39c and 490

\$3 Imported Black Astrakhan Cloaking. 50 inches wide, at\$1.50

DRESS LININGS REDUCED 50 pieces Fast Black Moire Rustle Skirt

BARGAIN CLEARANCE PRICE, 12 1-20.

CORSET COVERS, 5C.

DRAWERS-Made of good Muslin; full

DRAWERS of Fine Lonsdale Cambrictrimmed with Tucks and Lace Insertion-were 75c and 85c-Monday at50c CHEMISE-Good Muslin-Yoke of Embroidery, with Lace Trimming, always

SKIRTS-Made of Good Muslin, extra

GOV 3-Good Muslin; Yoke of Inser-